

9.2 Mid-Klamath Region

Highlighted areas for this region are incomplete or unverified in this first version of the CWPP.

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BOUNDARIES



Figure 8: Map of Mid-Klamath Region

Several sub-areas (or communities) exist within the region and are identified as:

- Klamath River
- Seiad Valley
- Orleans/Somes Bar
- Happy Camp

Boundaries of each sub-area are as follows:

Klamath River:

No information on this area at this time.

Seiad Valley:

The gross planning area extends from Seattle Creek (the approximate western edge of the Thompson Creek community) on the west to Kuntz Creek on the east, and from Salt Creek on the south to Panther Gulch on the north. This large area covers not only the Seiad Valley community proper, but also the outlying parcels of private land and residences that are within the SVVFD area of responsibility.

Orleans/Somes Bar:

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) planning area is in northwestern California in Humboldt, Siskiyou, and a small portion of Del Norte Counties. Specifically, this plan addresses the area in the Lower Mid Klamath Subbasin along the Klamath River from Dillon Creek to the north, Weitchpec to the south and west, and Butler Flat to the east including the communities of Orleans and Somes Bar. The entire Planning Area falls within the Karuk ancestral territory. The majority of the Planning Area is public land managed through both the Six Rivers National Forest and the Klamath National Forest. The majority of private land is at low to mid elevation along the Klamath and Salmon River corridors.

Happy Camp:

The gross planning area for the HCFSC extends from Tim's Creek (the approximate eastern edge of the Thompson Creek community) on the east to Dillon Creek on the west and from Sulfur Springs on the south to West Branch of Indian Creek on the North.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council
- Seiad Valley Fire Safe Council
- Happy Camp Fire Safe Council
- Klamath River Fire Safe Council
- USDA United States Forest Service
 - Klamath National Forest
 - Six Rivers National Forest

- Orleans Ranger District
- Karuk Tribe of California
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Humboldt-Del Norte Unit
 - Siskiyou County
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)
- Bureau Of Land Management
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
- California Department of Forestry and Fire
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
- Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors

LANDSCAPE/LAND USE

The Mid-Klamath Planning Area is located in northwestern California in both Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties. Much of the Planning Area falls within the Karuk ancestral territory. The majority of the Planning Area is public land managed through both the Six Rivers National Forest and the Klamath National Forest. The Planning Area is predominantly mountainous, with the exception of the Orleans Valley. The majority of private land is at low to mid elevation along the Klamath and Salmon River corridors. Because of this large amount of public lands in the area, private property only constitutes less than 1% of the land in these communities.

Residents adjacent to and within the Planning Area are users of the land, vegetation, wildlife, and the Klamath River. These communities' living strategy tends to be oriented toward the procurement and preservation of subsistence goods on a seasonal basis. They express concern about the availability and quality of the materials they gather, protection and access to socio-culturally significant locations, and water quality and quantity, particularly in relation to producing healthy fisheries (LMKWA).

At present, the private lands in the Happy Camp area are nearly all cut-over from entries in from the 50's, 60's or the 80's. These lands now commonly support a very

dense stand of sprouting hardwoods and brush with some conifer stocking and a heavy loading of slash residue. These lands form the edges of the core area of the Happy Camp community and are common in the community extensions along Indian Creek and Elk Creek. These lands generally abut directly on the densely forested National Forest lands around the perimeter of the community.

TOPOGRAPHY, SLOPE, ASPECT, ELEVATION

The Planning Area is positioned in a rugged, mountainous setting. Three mountain ranges are present on the Planning Area: the Klamath Mountains, Siskiyou Mountains and the Salmon Mountains. Geographic elevation range from 450 feet along the river valleys to mountain peaks near 6000 feet. Most of the area is in the 50-70 percent or greater slope class.

METEOROLOGY

Northwest California has a very predictable and relatively wet climate (Hickman 1993). It is characterized by warm, dry summers, and cool, wet winters. However, periods of drought have occurred. It is thought that drought conditions existed six times since 1600 in California and that the period from 1890 to 1980 was considerably wetter than the average for the past 360 years. The climate is also influenced by coastal fog, which reaches inland along the Klamath River into the western part of the Planning Area. Precipitation records for Orleans indicate seasonal dry and wet periods. The annual precipitation during the period of record (1885 to present) ranges from 22 (1923-24) to 83 (1973-74) inches, with an average annual precipitation of 64 inches (SRNF 2002). Snow is common at elevations above 2500 feet, but generally melts quickly except on higher, shaded, north-facing slopes. In the past, major flooding has occurred when warm rain followed a heavy snowfall (LMKWA 1-1; 1-2).

HYDROLOGY

The Klamath River system is the second largest river system in California, draining an area of approximately 10,039 square miles in California and 5,560 square miles in Oregon.

The mean annual discharge of the Klamath River, which includes the flow from the Trinity River, is 17,300 cubic feet per second (cfs). The mean annual flow of the Klamath River at Orleans is 8,200 cfs. The drainage area of the Klamath River Basin above Orleans is 8,475 square miles. Therefore, the mainstem within the Planning Area is greatly influenced by upstream conditions and flows. Water flow and water quality is influenced directly and indirectly by the Keno and Irongate dams as well as by agricultural water diversions and agricultural runoff that typically contain both nitrates and phosphates.

ECOSYSTEM TYPES

Table 9.1: Distribution of Broad Vegetation Categories and Series in the Planning Area			
Vegetation Category	Series	Acres	Percent
Hardwood/Conifer:	Tanoak		
Conifer:	Douglas-fir		
	White fir		
	Jeffrey pine		
	red fir		
	knobcone pine		
	Port-Orford-cedar		
	Conifer Subtotal		
Hardwood:	canyon live oak		
Oak woodland:	White oak		
	Black oak		
	Oak woodland Subtotal		
Riparian:	Alder		
	Riparian		
	Riparian Subtotal		
Grassland			
Serpentine barrens			
Totals			

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITAT TYPES

Wildlife

Wildlife species currently listed under the ESA that are known or suspected to inhabit the Planning Area include the northern spotted owl (NSO), bald eagle, and marbled murrelet (all listed as “threatened”). The peregrine falcon was recently de-listed but will continue to be managed under the Six River Land and Resource Management Plan while being treated as a USFS sensitive species (LMKWA).

USFS sensitive wildlife species that are known or likely to occur within the Planning Area include the peregrine falcon, northern goshawk, willow flycatcher, Townsend’s western big-eared bat, American marten, Pacific fisher, southern torrent salamander,

foothill yellow-legged frog, and western pond turtle. With exception of the peregrine falcon, current population information for these species is lacking. There are two goshawk management areas within the Planning Area. No specific management areas have been established for any other sensitive species within the Planning Area (LMKWA).

The increase in the potential for severe wildfires, resulting from 36% of the Planning Area having a high to very high susceptibility to stand replacing fires, is considered a significant threat to such wildlife species of concern as the spotted owl, marbled murrelet, bald eagle, goshawk, fisher, marten, torrent salamander, and red tree vole.

Fisheries

Historically, coho, chinook, and steelhead were widely distributed throughout the entire Klamath Basin. Dam construction since 1912 has blocked access for these species into the Upper Klamath River. Today, an estimated 8 to 55% of historic salmonid habitat is no longer fully utilized by these species. This undoubtedly decreased their production capacity within the entire Basin (LMKWA). The Klamath River fishery resources continue to be important social and economic aspects of the Planning Area. Tribes continue to fish for subsistence, as well as for ceremonial and some commercial purposes. In-river sport fishing is also very popular and continues to grow seasonally, especially when large annual salmon and steelhead returns are expected and angler quotas are raised. Creel data from Weitchpec to Iron Gate Dam shows this reach of the Klamath River as having one of the highest uses by anglers (trips and hours fishing) during the 1999-2001 fishing seasons (CDFG 2002).

On May 6, 1997 NMFS announced its determination to list the southern Oregon/northern California (SONC) coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kitsutch*) ESU as threatened under the ESA (62 FR 24588). In 1990, spring-run chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) were designated a sensitive species by the USFS due to significant declines in escapement. In 1998, North American green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) were placed on the USFS sensitive species list for the Klamath River Basin. On June 12, 2001 NMFS received a petition to list this species as threatened or endangered, and to designate critical habitat under ESA. NMFS found the petition presented substantial scientific information indicating that it was warranted, and as a result this species is currently under status review.

Plants

There are no known or suspected Threatened or Endangered plants within the Planning Area. However, the Robust false lupine is a Forest Service Sensitive plant documented in the Planning Area. There are also several plants in the Planning Area that are considered rare by the California Native Plant Society, including the Orleans iris (LMK WA 2003: 1-8). Specialized habitats for sensitive and rare plants within the watershed include outcrops, serpentine areas, riparian areas, and wetlands. Mature mixed

evergreen and montane coniferous forests provide potentially suitable habitat for three sensitive species, mountain lady's slipper, fascicled lady's slipper, and bensoniella.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads

The Planning Area's major road is California State Highway 96, under the management of CalTrans. Hwy 96 connects to Yreka and Willow Creek. There are also 176.6 miles of Forest Service system roads in the Planning Area. Most of these roads were built for commercial use (logging). As there have been fewer timber sales in the Planning Area, road maintenance has decreased. At the same time, USFS funding for road construction and maintenance has dropped to one-third of the average level in the 1980s. As a result of these two factors, many of the roads in the area are in poor condition. Private drives within the Planning Area are in various stages of maintenance. Many of these drives have brush encroachment and some have bridges with weight limits. Based on surveys conducted through the OSB FSC and the OVFD, approximately 25% of private drives are fire truck accessible.

In addition to Highway 96, the Grayback road along Indian Creek and over Grayback Summit serves Happy Camp to U.S. Route 199, the Redwood Highway. The Grayback road is a 2-lane, paved route following the Siskiyou County Indian Creek Road initially, and then connecting to a Forest Service road over Grayback Summit, which then connects to the Josephine County Page Mountain Road, connecting to 199. This route is closed in winter (approximately mid-November through late May) because there is no snow removal on the Forest Service section over Grayback Summit.

Electricity/Telephone

Electricity for Happy Camp and Seiad Valley is provided by Pacific Power. The main feed comes over Grayback Summit and along Indian Creek. A secondary feed is along the Klamath River and Highway 96. The entire system is on wood poles as is nearly all the distribution system around town. Periodically, Pacific Power initiates clearing on and adjacent to their lines. To date, they have been focused on preventing line damage from winter snowfalls and have not invested much effort to treat the slash from their clearing. Often this fuel accumulation presents a serious hazard.

Not all residents of Orleans and Somes Bar have access to electricity or telephone service. Most of the community is not on the electric power grid, although many do have telephones. Many of the homes that are not serviced by power companies use solar or hydroelectric systems to generate their own power. Many people have generators to provide emergency power.

Telephone communication in Happy Camp and Seiad Valley is provided by Siskiyou Telephone, a small but progressive local company. The system is largely above ground

on poles, but recent work to provide fiber-optic capabilities throughout the core and extended community area has been underground.

Wireless phone communication is provided locally by Cal-North Wireless through a mountaintop unit on Slater Butte. Wireless phone use is practical and growing within and immediately adjacent to Happy Camp, but the mountainous terrain blocks use along most of Highway 96 east and west of town and over a great deal of the surrounding countryside. The AT&T Company in the mid 1990's installed an underground fiber-optic line along Thompson Ridge. The line comes off the Ridge at the mouth of Thompson Creek and then follows Highway 96 east. This line is part of a trans Pacific system. The local area is not connected to this facility at this time. Siskiyou County (Sheriff, Road Department, Ambulance etc.), California Highway Patrol, Klamath National Forest, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection all maintain and utilize shortwave radio systems in the area for emergency and administrative use. These systems all use the Slater Butte mountain top facility plus multiple mountaintop repeaters to provide adequate coverage.

Water/Sewer

The Orleans Community Services District manages the community water system and most homes have private septic systems. There are also several private water systems within the community. Residents of Somes Bar have individual water and sewer systems.

The Happy Camp Community Services District provides water and sewer to most of the core area of Happy Camp. Water is obtained from Elk Creek approximately half a mile above its confluence with the Klamath River. The water is pumped into a large holding tank on Elk Creek Road and then distributed through a system of mains and secondary holding tanks with some additional pumping. Sewer service covers practically all of the core area of Happy Camp on the north side of the river, but does not extend into the Elk Creek/Curley Jack area on the south side of the river. The treatment facility is on Chamber's Flat, slightly over a mile south of town on Highway 96.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Seiad Valley

Fire emergency services consist of the Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Department (SVVFD) with one engine, one water tender and one emergency response vehicle. One Forest Service Fire engine and tender are assigned to the Seiad Station and are available when not on other assignments. The nearest backup equipment is the Happy Camp Volunteer Fire Department and the Forest Service units assigned to the Happy Camp Station when available. During summer months, July through September, The Forest Service bases a fire fighting helicopter and crew plus a 20 person hand crew in Happy Camp.

Happy Camp

Local emergency services include four resident deputy sheriffs, two resident Highway Patrol officers, one resident Fish and Game warden, and one Forest Service Officer for law enforcement and general assistance. As noted previously, medical emergency services consist of the volunteer ambulance service, the air ambulance services, and when available, the clinic personnel. Fire emergency services consist of the Happy Camp Volunteer Fire Department with two engines and one large water tender and, when available, two Forest Service engines and a medium water tender. The nearest backup equipment is the Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Department and the Seiad Forest Service engine when available. In the summer months, July through September, the Forest Service bases a fire-fighting helicopter and crew in Happy Camp plus a 20-person hand crew. Road related emergencies are handled by the Seiad Valley based Cal-Trans crew or the Siskiyou County road crew based in Happy Camp.

Backup resources are available for situations that exceed local capabilities, but due to the distances involved, backup personnel and equipment will normally not appear sooner than one to four hours after request.

During summer months when 30, 50 or 200 wildfires are ignited over a period of a few hours across the Klamath National Forest and neighboring CDF, protection backup fire-fighting resources often do not appear for 12, 24 or 36 hours after requested.

Orleans/Somes Bar

The Orleans Volunteer Fire Department is a first responder to fire and medical emergencies throughout the Planning Area. The Salmon River Volunteer Fire Department also responds to fire and medical emergencies in the Salmon River watershed, which comprises the eastern portion of the Planning Area. The US Forest Service provides fire suppression resources for fires on public lands, but will also put out fires on private lands that might spread to adjacent public lands. There is a need for collaboration and coordination among the fire, emergency management, land management, and planning professions to prepare for and respond to a disaster.

The OVFD and the OSB FSC are currently working on an emergency response book for the Planning Area.

Klamath River

No information is available for this sub-area.

COMMUNITY LEGAL STRUCTURE, JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

Most of this region is unincorporated so most local governmental functions are carried out by Siskiyou County. Streets other than Highway 96 are operated and maintained by the County Road Crew. Four Sheriff's Deputies based in Happy Camp provide law enforcement for the region.

Outside the local fire districts, CDF is the lead agency for all fire suppression, and has contracted with the Forest Service to provide fire protection on private lands in addition to the adjacent National Forest lands protected by the Forest Service. The Klamath National Forest commonly has mutual aid agreements with local fire departments. These agencies agree to provide assistance to each other on request without charge for initial attack. In extended attack, the requesting agency pays for the assistance. The common practice in the region is that both agencies respond to residential fires within both the core area and the extended community area. If the fire is of any consequence, usually the Forest Service forces will focus on arresting any fire spread into vegetation and the local fire departments will focus on dealing with the structure fires. The formal lead agency role is normally based on the fire being inside or outside the fire district.

One factor that colors the situation is that while local fire departments maintain a continuous level of readiness, the Forest Service has a high level of readiness during the summer months, but during winter months, it's level of readiness is much reduced and may only consist of one engine and a small number of personnel that may not be easy to contact for emergency response. The CDF will respond with engines and personnel when requested, but their nearest facilities are in Hornbrook and Yreka which involves a response time of about 2 hours. Local fire departments support each other on request and response time is 30-40 minutes.

HAZARDOUS FUELS

A description of the fuels could be divided into leaf litter and fine fuels on the ground, dead fuels both standing and down, and green or live fuels.

a. Fine Fuels- Fine fuels on the ground normally consist of needles, leaves, twigs and sometimes grasses and forbs. The general dense tree cover in the area provides a constant, annual replenishment of needles and leaves. Typically, if an area is raked or under-burned clean in the spring, it will remain relatively clean throughout the summer, but leaf and needle drop in the fall will create a new blanket of fines that will carry fire the next summer.

Periodic reduction or removal of fine fuels definitely reduces the intensity and flame height. An area with tree cover and with long-term accumulation of fine fuels could be expected to produce 2-4 foot flame heights in August or September. That same area with periodic treatment at 1 to 3 year intervals could be expected to produce 1-2 foot flame heights during the same period. Flame heights of 4 feet produce intensities that are at the upper limit of practical control by direct attack with hand tools.

b. Dead Fuels- Dead fuels always increase the burn intensity. The degree of increase is roughly proportional to the amount present, but the character of that fuel is significant. The forest produces a steady stream of dead branches, tree tops and small stems in the 3-6 inch diameter range. Also, depending on the stand condition and logging history,

there can be significant amounts of 6 to 36 inch diameter material on the ground or in the form of standing, large dead trees. If the site has continuous layer or high frequency of dead 3 to 6 inch fuels, fire intensity, flame heights and rate of spread in August/September conditions can easily exceed levels that can be controlled with direct attack with hand tools. Larger dead fuels are slower to ignite, but once ignited, they add greatly to intensity and resistance to control.

In their “natural”, untreated condition, any of these stands will burn with great vigor and intensity. The low branches and foliage are ladder fuel that rapidly heat from the ground fire, then burst into flame and carry the fire to the upper crowns. Whether the stand is a four foot tall, dense stand of blackberries or a 40 foot stand of hardwoods and conifers with a brush under story, the result is a fire with intensities and flame lengths that cannot be controlled by direct attack with hand tools.

Table 9.2 (Below) shows the risk values and ratings for the Six Rivers National Forest portion of the Planning Area, in order to provide a sense of the trend in risk by decade (LMK WA 2003)

Table 9.2: Risk Values and Ratings for SRNF within the LMKWA Analysis Area

Period	Number	Number Of Years	Risk Value	Risk Rating
1910-1919	50	10	0.96	high
1920-1929	65	10	1.24	high
1930-1939	10	10	0.19	low
1940-1949	13	10	0.25	low
1950-1959	48	10	0.92	moderate
1960-1969	55	10	1.05	high
1970-1979	53	10	1.01	high
1980-1989	51	10	0.98	moderate
1990-2001	112	12	1.79	high
1910-2001	457	92	0.95	moderate
1910-1959	186	60	0.59	moderate
1960-2001	271	32	1.62	high
1997-2001	59	5	2.26	high

FIRE HISTORY

YEAR	STATE	UNIT_ID	FIRE_NAME	AGENCY	CAUSE	Acres
1914	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	619.63
1916	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	327.68
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	9.68
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	4,879.66
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	12.71
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	25.29
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	55.01
1917	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	3,866.64
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	829.66
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	6,934.21
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	10,246.37
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	8.68
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	16.92
1918	CA	SRF	CAMP CREEK	USF	Lightning	254.13
1922	CA	KNF	FLY STAIN	USF	Smoking	43.96
1922	CA	KNF	BUMBLEBEE	USF	Arson	27.12
1922	CA	KNF	CINNABAR	USF	Miscellaneous	16.01
1924	CA	KNF	WEST FORK	USF	Smoking	13.01
1924	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	54.73
1925	CA	KNF	BROWN CABIN	USF	Arson	15.64
1925	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	45.04
1926	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	46.01
1928	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	73.96
1928	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	24.02
1929	CA	SRF	TEE CREEK #2	USF	Debris	14.09
1929	CA	KNF	BEAR CREEK RIDGE	USF	Arson	96.00
1929	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	19.83
1929	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	22.16
1929	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	34.94
1929	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	14.98
1929	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	12.00
1930	CA	KNF	BUCK CHIMNEY	USF	Smoking	1,691.61
1930	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	3,563.22
1931	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	1,075.07
1932	CA	KNF	TRAPPER	USF	Debris	5,465.88
1932	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	44.39
1932	CA	SRF	VANS CAMP	USF	Lightning	110.64
1933	CA	KNF	EVERILL GULCH	USF	Smoking	6,302.48
1933	CA	KNF	ROBERTS	USF	Miscellaneous	113.40
1934	CA	KNF	SAW MILL RIDGE	USF	Smoking	187.29
1934	CA	KNF	DEADMAN	USF	Playing with fire	42.30
1934	CA	KNF	DUTCH CREEK	USF	Lightning	68.43

1934	CA	KNF	BUCKHORN CREEK	USF	Lightning	44.05
1934	CA	KNF	NIGGER CREEK	USF	Lightning	17.83
1934	CA	KNF	RED HILL #2	USF	Lightning	3.90
1935	CA	KNF	BAILEY HILL	USF	Smoking	116.61
1935	CA	KNF	WHITE CLOUD	USF	Arson	113.22
1935	CA	KNF	SMITH MINE	USF	Arson	75.31
1936	CA	KNF	STANSHAW TRAIL	USF	Debris	364.15
1936	CA	KNF	CARTER CREEK	USF	Playing with fire	20.68
1936	CA	KNF	BUTCHER GULCH	USF	Lightning	42.93
1936	CA	KNF	SKUNK GULCH	USF	Lightning	194.03
1937	CA	KNF	SMOKEY CREEK	USF	Equipment Use	14.20
1937	CA	SRF	N/A	USF	Lightning	88.10
1937	CA	KNF		USF	Miscellaneous	943.02
1937	CA	KNF	SEIAD CREEK	USF	Miscellaneous	580.41
1938	CA	KNF	TOM MARTIN CREEK	USF	Smoking	127.50
1938	CA	KNF	MILE POST 400-B	USF	Railroad	50.39
1938	CA	KNF	EVERILL GULCH #3	USF	Arson	14.65
1938	CA	KNF	CEDAR CREEK	USF	Lightning	66.78
1938	CA	KNF	TOMS LAKE	USF	Lightning	27.86
1939	CA	KNF	QUIGLEY	USF	Smoking	1,105.65
1939	CA	KNF	MILE POST 15	USF	Arson	17.81
1939	CA	KNF	E.FORK INDIAN CR 1	USF	Arson	49.93
1939	CA	KNF	MILLER	USF	Arson	110.07
1939	CA	KNF	CUTOFF ROAD	USF	Arson	30.04
1939	CA	KNF		USF	Lightning	82.07
1939	CA	KNF	PORTUGUESE #2	USF	Lightning	22.22
1939	CA	KNF	BEAR CREEK	USF	Lightning	22.08
1939	CA	KNF	MIDDLE CREEK	USF	Lightning	50.12
1940	CA	KNF	SMOKEY	USF	Smoking	50.00
1940	CA	KNF	BARKHOUSE	USF	Arson	9.38
1942	CA	KNF	TRESTLE	USF	Smoking	959.95
1942	CA	KNF	TEN MILE	USF	Lightning	13.94
1943	CA	KNF	BUCKHORN CRK	USF	Lightning	119.96
1943	CA	KNF	BUCKHORN RIDGE 1	USF	Lightning	56.13
1943	CA	KNF	DARKEY CREEK	USF	Lightning	14.84
1943	CA	KNF	WALKER GULCH 1	USF	Lightning	70.02
1943	CA	KNF	O'NEIL RIDGE	USF	Lightning	10.08
1943	CA	KNF	BRUSHY GULCH	USF	Lightning	1.53
1943	CA	KNF	LITTLE HUMBUG	USF	Lightning	10.89
1943	CA	KNF	DOGGETT CREEK	USF	Lightning	38.04
1943	CA	KNF	DITCH CREEK	USF	Lightning	15.91
1943	CA	KNF	BLUE MTN	USF	Lightning	151.98
1944	CA	KNF	HAYPRESS	USF	Campfire	75.25
1945	CA	KNF	RED HILLS	USF	Lightning	14.00
1945	CA	KNF	IRVING MTN.	USF	Lightning	1,501.40
1945	CA	KNF	IRVING CREEK	USF	Lightning	1,056.87
1945	CA	KNF	BEAR	USF	Lightning	10.09

1945	CA	KNF	BUCKHORN GULCH	USF	Lightning	2,307.23
1945	CA	KNF	CLEAR CREEK	USF	Lightning	95.11
1945	CA	KNF	FOUR MILE THOMPSON	USF	Lightning	15.07
1945	CA	KNF	UKONOM TRAIL	USF	Lightning	34.97
1945	CA	KNF	BURNEY VALLEY	USF	Lightning	23.04
1945	CA	KNF	LAKE	USF	Lightning	54.92
1945	CA	KNF	MIDDLE CREEK	USF	Lightning	79.71
1945	CA	KNF	BELL GLENN	USF	Miscellaneous	588.86
1945	CA	KNF	THOMAS RANCH	USF	Miscellaneous	13.95
1946	CA	KNF	SWEETWATER #2	USF	Smoking	42.50
1946	CA	KNF	DUTCH CREEK	USF	Smoking	21.98
1946	CA	KNF	WATER TANK	USF	Playing with fire	13.05
1946	CA	KNF	TEN MILE	USF	Lightning	12.07
1946	CA	KNF		USF	Miscellaneous	35.02
1947	CA	KNF	CAYUSE GULCH	USF	Smoking	22.26
1947	CA	KNF	DOGGETT CREEK	USF	Lightning	315.24
1948	CA	KNF	TITUS CREEK	USF	Smoking	36.53
1949	CA	KNF	MAPLES DEN RANCH	USF	Equipment Use	10.00
1949	CA	KNF	MCKINNEY #2	USF	Lightning	29.07
1949	CA	KNF	GRIDER VALLEY	USF	Lightning	53.01
1950	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	10.00
1951	CA	KNF	IRVING	USF	Smoking	23.12
1951	CA	KNF	BISHOP	USF	Lightning	19.73
1951	CA	KNF	513	USF	Lightning	114.07
1951	CA	KNF	ROCK CREEK	USF	Lightning	39.88
1951	CA	KNF	PONY PEAK	USF	Lightning	1,300.43
1951	CA	KNF	LITTLE S. FORK	USF	Lightning	22.24
1951	CA	KNF	THREE DEVILS	USF	Lightning	51.21
1952	CA	KNF	CINNABAR MINE	USF	Smoking	103.84
1952	CA	KNF	DAVIS	USF	Debris	10,478.73
1953	CA	KNF	LUMPIRE	USF	Lightning	21.44
1953	CA	KNF	MAJESTIC	USF	Miscellaneous	475.49
1954	CA	KNF	BALD HORNET	USF	Equipment Use	37.17
1954	CA	KNF	GREEN GLADE	USF	Smoking	100.76
1955	CA	KNF	CLAUSON	USF	Equipment Use	728.68
1955	CA	KNF	WEST GRIDER	USF	Equipment Use	472.59
1955	CA	KNF	SNOWSLIDE	USF	Smoking	59,592.50
1955	CA	KNF	HAYSTACK	USF	Lightning	53.80
1955	CA	KNF	DEE	USF	Lightning	245.32
1955	CA	KNF	JACOBS LADDER	USF	Lightning	68.48
1955	CA	KNF	WEST FORK CLEAR	USF	Lightning	19.49
1955	CA	KNF	MCKINNEY CREEK	USF	Lightning	68.36
1955	CA	KNF	STERLING MTN	USF	Lightning	136.51
1955	CA	KNF	DUTCH CREEK	USF	Lightning	910.27
1955	CA	KNF	EAST FK. ACCESS	USF	Miscellaneous	17,907.90
1955	CA	KNF	RICHARDSON	USF	Miscellaneous	36.53
1956	CA	KNF	FEHELY	USF	Debris	408.94

1956	CA	KNF	SERPENTINE	USF	Lightning	1,550.50
1956	CA	KNF	FRANKIE	USF	Lightning	24.30
1956	CA	KNF	STEELHEAD	USF	Miscellaneous	27.26
1957	CA	KNF	THREE BISCUIT	USF	Miscellaneous	15.29
1958	CA	KNF	STANLEY	USF	Miscellaneous	123.15
1959	CA	KNF	SISKON MINE	USF	Equipment Use	8.22
1959	CA	KNF	UKONOM CREEK	USF	Miscellaneous	26.50
1960	CA	KNF	CINNABAR	USF	Miscellaneous	72.25
1961	CA	KNF	DEADMAN	USF	Equipment Use	297.84
1962	CA	KNF	TOMPSON	USF	Debris	30,950.74
1963	CA	KNF	HAY BARN	USF	Miscellaneous	1,930.70
1964	CA	KNF	NATUKET	USF	Equipment Use	308.35
1965	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	790.00
1966	CA	KNF	INDIAN RIDGE	USF	Arson	18,340.87
1968	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	431.12
1968	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	8,269.39
1968	CA	KNF	WATER PUMP	USF	Miscellaneous	115.37
1969	CA	SRF	GO	USF	Equipment Use	8,901.53
1969	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	2,912.70
1971	CA	KNF	RED FIR	USF	Debris	115.94
1972	CA	KNF	BLUFF	USF	Lightning	1,601.70
1972	CA	KNF	DILLON	USF	Lightning	5,549.63
1973	CA	KNF	OFF	USF	Equipment Use	68,018.72
1973	CA	KNF	WINGATE	USF	Equipment Use	142.29
1973	CA	KNF	BIG FERRY	USF	Lightning	5.76
1973	CA	KNF	MORGAN	USF	Lightning	8.38
1973	CA	KNF	BEAR	USF	Lightning	11,734.47
1973	CA	KNF	CON	USF	Lightning	47.47
1974	CA	KNF		USF	Miscellaneous	120.88
1975	CA	KNF	COON	USF	Lightning	21.73
1977	CA	KNF	WOODS	USF	Equipment Use	322.72
1977	CA	KNF	BURNS	USF	Debris	337.53
1977	CA	KNF	BUCKHORN	USF	Debris	314.96
1977	CA	KNF	TI	USF	Lightning	8.39
1977	CA	KNF	CADE #2	USF	Lightning	7.83
1978	CA	KNF	BEAR	USF	Debris	8.09
1979	CA	KNF	COFFEE CUP	USF	Debris	8,407.91
1980	CA	KNF	BUCK	USF	Debris	6,279.60
1981	CA	KNF	GRIDER	USF	Campfire	19.68
1982	CA	KNF	DUTCH	USF	Debris	2,818.39
1982	CA	KNF	VANN	USF	Debris	184.09
1982	CA	KNF	THOMPSON	USF	Lightning	6.92
1983	CA	KNF	BEAR	USF	Playing with fire	7.07
1984	CA	KNF	LIME	USF	Campfire	9.50
1984	CA	KNF	TECNOR	USF	Lightning	3,483.99
1985	CA	KNF	SARAH TOTTEN	USF	Smoking	8.70
1985	CA	KNF	EAST	USF	Lightning	5.82

1985	CA	KNF	OAK	USF	Miscellaneous	5.86
1986	CA	KNF	ONEIL	USF	Lightning	181.72
1987	CA	KNF	HAPPY	USF	Arson	1,147.22
1987	CA	KNF	FORT/COPPER	USF	Lightning	47.91
1987	CA	KNF	BEARCAT	USF	Lightning	348.88
1987	CA	KNF	CLIFF	USF	Lightning	11.47
1987	CA	KNF	ELK LICK	USF	Lightning	17.25
1987	CA	KNF	TEN BALD	USF	Lightning	131.23
1987	CA	KNF	BIG BUCK	USF	Lightning	307.85
1987	CA	KNF	GULCH	USF	Lightning	15.52
1987	CA	KNF	SLIDE	USF	Lightning	3.22
1987	CA	KNF	THOMPSON	USF	Lightning	21.35
1987	CA	KNF	CHINA	USF	Lightning	170.24
1987	CA	KNF	SNOW BRUSH	USF	Lightning	18,219.70
1987	CA	KNF	COUGAR #2	USF	Lightning	10.12
1987	CA	KNF	SLATER	USF	Lightning	872.63
1987	CA	KNF	KING TITUS	USF	Lightning	3.98
1987	CA	KNF	LAKE	USF	Lightning	294.85
1989	CA	KNF	SUGARLOAFER	USF	Miscellaneous	13.93
1992	CA	SRF	ISHI	USF	Equipment Use	242.48
1992	CA	SKU	GARVEY	CDF	Unknown/Unidentified	30,218.11
1992	CA	KNF	BEN	USF	Lightning	1,718.38
1994	CA	SRF		USF	Lightning	38.85
1994	CA	KNF	RHOMBUS	USF	Lightning	126.18
1994	CA	KNF	JACK #1	USF	Lightning	29,706.43
1995	CA	KNF	PONY	USF	Campfire	1,545.44
1998	CA	SRF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	143.22
1999	CA	KNF	EAST	USF	Lightning	36.63
2000	CA	KNF	BARK	USF	Miscellaneous	8,093.38
2001	CA	KNF	JONES	USF	Debris	11.12
2001	CA	KNF	CRAWFORD	USF	Lightning	12.18
2001	CA	KNF	REDHILL #2	USF	Lightning	64.82
2001	CA	KNF	SWILLUP II	USF	Lightning	7.63
2002	CA	KNF	STANZA	USF	Lightning	6.93
2002	CA	KNF	EAGLE	USF	Miscellaneous	749.19
2003	CA	KNF	HEAVEN	USF	Debris	1,709.02
2004	CA	SKU	HILT	CDF	Smoking	58.99
2004	CA	KNF	PERKINS	USF	Lightning	6.69
2004	CA	KNF	CANYON	USF	Lightning	6.83
2006	CA	KNF	Goff	USF	Lightning	235.14
2006	CA	KNF	Big Buck	USF	Lightning	23.24
2006	CA	KNF	Grider	USF	Lightning	17.34
2006	CA	KNF	Titus	USF	Lightning	6,070.85
2006	CA	KNF	Potter	USF	Lightning	62.85
2006	CA	KNF	Clear	USF	Lightning	23.13
						440,605.59

EVACUATION PLAN

Information not yet available.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
<p>Seiad Valley (4 communities identified below)</p>	<p>The Seiad Valley community is listed as having a population of 250 people. A high proportion of the current population is made up of retired people, some elderly. Also, a high proportion of the non-retired population is unemployed or under-employed and on public assistance.</p> <p>Seiad Valley is served by an elementary school. Current enrollment is 38. Junior and Senior Highschool students are bused to Happy Camp High School. Total enrollment there is currently under 80.</p>	<p>The street and road system is maintained by Siskiyou County. The system is a mixture of two-lane paved roads and single lane or lane and one-half roads that are mostly paved.</p> <p>Electricity is provided by Pacific Power Corp. The main feed comes over Grayback Summit and along Indian Creek. A secondary feed is along the Klamath River and Highway 96. The entire system is on wood poles as is nearly all the distribution system around town. Periodically Pacific Power initiates clearing on and adjacent to their lines. To date, they have been focused on preventing line damage from winter snowfalls and have not invested much effort to treat the slash from their clearing. Often this fuel accumulation presents a serious hazard.</p>	<p>There are no community provided services for water and sewer. Water is obtained from individual wells and sewage is disposed of via in septic tanks</p>	<p>Natural firebreaks are limited, consisting of the Klamath River and larger field openings south of the community (primarily Grider Ranch) and smaller field openings scattered throughout the valley.</p> <p>Fire emergency services consist of the Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Department (SVVFD) with one engine, one water tender and one the emergency response vehicle. One Forest Service Fire engine and tender are assigned to the Seiad Station and are available when not on other assignments.</p>

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
a. Core Area-	<p>In this area, structures are relatively dense in and around the Seiad Post Office/Store and along Highway 96 to the west, along Ladd Road, Seiad Oaks and Seiad Oaks Road. The majority of vegetative cover is in maintained yards. The greatest risks present in this area involve islands or patches of wildland vegetation in close proximity to concentrations of structures. Outside the area, the Seiad Creek Road neighborhood has some concentrated residence areas mixed with areas of dispersed residences. The greatest risks come from the intermingling of wildland vegetation, residential structures and roadways.</p>	<p>Commercial, primarily service oriented business establishments located within the community of Seiad Valley include one grocery market, one restaurant, one card-lock fuelling station, one Laundromat, two RV Parks, a realty office, the home office and servicing facility for a logging company and one self serve storage facility. Also included in the service facilities are the electric power and telephone distribution systems. Recreational businesses include a whitewater rafting firm, a fishing guide service and recreational gold dredging.</p> <p>Government facilities include the U.S. Post Office, a Forest Service Guard Station, the State Highway (Cal-Trans) maintenance yard, the Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Dept. facility and an elementary school.</p>		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
b. Walker/Grider Creek extension	<p>In this area, structures occur in clusters and as single units dispersed along County Roads on the South side of the Klamath River. These roads include the Walker Creek Road, The Grider Creek Road that departs from the Walker Creek Road and roads on the Grider Ranch. Vegetation commonly occurs close to many of the structures along with roads and driveways. There are also several expanses of open fields interspersed with residences and forest vegetation. The greatest risks in this area come from intermingling of forest vegetation, residence structures and roadways.</p>	<p>The only commercial establishments in this area include the home office and yard for a logging firm and a small, inactive sawmill.</p>		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
c. Upriver/Highway 96 Extension	<p>This area extends upriver along Highway 96 from the Walker Creek Bridge on Highway 96 to and including the residence cluster at Kuntz Creek. Residences encountered in this area include a combination of residence clusters and individual structures. Most have maintained yards, but are surrounded closely by heavy vegetation. Access roads are narrow with dense vegetation right to the edge of the roadway. The greatest risk in this area comes from the intermingling of forest environs with residential ecosystems including roadways.</p>	<p>There are no commercial establishments in this area.</p>		
d. Downriver/Highway 96 Extension	<p>No residences exist from slightly west of the Wildwood building to just west of Portuguese Creek, a distance of approximately 2 miles. Then from Portuguese Creek to Seattle Creek, a distance of about 7 miles, residences occur mostly as clusters with a few isolated individuals. The greatest risk in this area comes again from the intermingling of forest environs with human habitations including access roads.</p>	<p>A lodge, a realty office and a fiber-optics cable booster station are situated within this area in the vicinity of Thompson Creek. and a book keeping/tax consulting firm is located near Savage Rapids.</p>		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
Orleans/Somes Bar (6 Communities identified below)	<p>Somes Bar has a population of about 150, and its main industries are organic farming, timber management, and recreation. Orleans has a population of 680, and the main industries are logging, recreation, organic farming, several small service type businesses, and other individual enterprises, which are mostly natural resource based or provide services to those using natural resources in the area. There are currently 3 operating developed campgrounds within the Planning Area. These are E-Ne-Nuk, Aikens West, and Peach Creek. Dispersed camping occurs throughout the Planning Area, but it is particularly concentrated near the river corridor. In the forest outside the river corridor the most popular sites to camp are Lower Twin Lakes with one site, Le Perron Flat with 4 sites, and Orleans Mountain lookout with no sites (LMKWA)</p>	<p>Facilities in Somes Bar include a store/post office, an elementary school, a fire station, and residential areas. Facilities in Orleans include State, county, and federal government agencies, two churches, a medical clinic, a public elementary school, a county dump, and a California Department of Transportation facility, which houses equipment and a local crew of six to eight employees. The USFS maintains a facility for the Orleans Ranger District of the Six Rivers National Forest. This office employs about 30 permanent employees, and hires about 20 - 30 employees in temporary, seasonal jobs. The town of Weitchpec, which has a population of 150, has a store/gas station, an elementary school, and a church (OSB CAP).</p>	<p>The Orleans Community Services District manages the community water system and most homes have private septic systems. There are also several private water systems within the community. Not all residents have access to electricity or telephone service. Residents of Somes Bar have individual water and sewer systems. Most of the community is not on the electric power grid, although many do have telephones. Many of the homes that are not serviced by power companies use solar or hydroelectric systems to generate their own power. Many people have generators to provide emergency power (OSB CAP).</p>	<p>Perch Creek serves as a municipal watershed for a portion of the Orleans community via the Orleans Community Services District, and Crawford Creek serves as a municipal watershed for another portion of the Orleans community via the Delaney Community Services District. Many private property owners rely on water from NFS lands for their domestic uses. There are approximately 9 special use permits associated with water systems in the Planning Area.</p>
a. Orleans Valley proper	This community is located ??? , and with the highest densities of structures			
b. Delaney sub-division	Camp Creek			
c. Karuk housing				
d. Red Cap neighborhood				
e. Thunder Mountain Lane				

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
f. Ten Eyck Mine Road				
Happy Camp (4 Communities identified below)	Happy Camp is listed as having a population of 1,000 people. Happy Camp sits on California State Route 96, the Klamath River Highway. This is a two-lane, often winding paved highway that is generally well maintained.	Most structures in the Happy Camp community are wood frame, single-story buildings. About 30% of the buildings have metal roofs; about 50% have composition shingle roofs and the balance other roof coverings. There are not a large number of wood shingle roofs. Most buildings are thirty or more years old. A large proportion, perhaps 40%, could be considered substandard due to wiring, plumbing, heating systems, and/or lack of basic maintenance.		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
a. Core Area	<p>In this area, structures are relatively dense. The downtown area is divided into rectangular blocks and nearly all lots are occupied by one or more structures. The majority of the vegetation cover is in maintained yards. The greatest risks present in the downtown area involve islands or patches of wildland vegetation in close proximity to concentrations of structures. Outside the downtown area, the Buckhorn Road neighborhood has some concentrated residence areas mixed with areas of dispersed residences along the Buckhorn Road. The Elk Creek /Curley Jack neighborhood outside the downtown area is a mixture of clustered residences dispersed along the access roads. In the Buckhorn and Elk Creek/Curley Jack neighborhoods, the greatest risks come from the intermingling of wildland vegetation and residential structures and roadways.</p>	<p>The downtown area contains most of the commercial, service-oriented business establishments one grocery market, hardware store, auto parts store, liquor store/mini-market, three restaurants, one saloon, two beauty shops, a cardlock gas station, two auto repair shops, laundromat, tire shop, two motels, two RV parks, small engine shop, one tow service, bank branch, two pharmacies, two auto body shops, and a mercantile store. The recreation business in the core area includes the headquarters for the New 4gers Mining Club and a whitewater rafting firm. The downtown area also contains the local Forest Service offices, the Post Office, the Sheriff substation, the County road crew office/yard, the HCVFD facility, the elementary and high schools, the health clinic, the KTC administrative complex, and the electric and telephone distribution facilities and he Community Service District offices.</p>	<p>The Elk Creek/Curley Jack neighborhood contains the water intake and main storage tanks for the community water system.</p>	<p>Airport and Forest Service helibase</p>

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
b. Indian Creek Extension	<p>In this area, structures occur in clusters and as single units dispersed along six miles of the Indian Creek Road from the Doolittle Road neighborhood to the South Fork of Indian Creek neighborhood vegetation commonly occurs close to many of the structures and the roads and driveways. There are also several expanses of open fields interspersed with the residences and forest vegetation. The greatest risks in this area come from the intermingling of forest vegetation and residential structures and roadways. This combination is worsened by the high incidence of fire starts within this area.</p>	<p>This area contains a limited number of business establishments including a publishing company and book company housed in the Mosaic Press building, an idle small sawmill near Doolittle Creek, the home yard for White Logging, and the McCulley rock and gravel operation. The Noranda Mine water treatment plant is accessed off Indian Creek. Road by a road up Luther Gulch. The primary electric power feed for Happy Camp runs through this area on overhead wood poles.</p>		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
c. Upriver/Hwy 96 Extension	<p>This area begins above the old Standard Oil bulk plant and extends along 96 to include the residence cluster accessed by the Angler's Motel access road and the residences along the lower Gordon's Ferry Road.</p> <p>Residences here are a mixture of clusters and individual structures. Most have maintained yards, but are also closely surrounded by vegetation. Access roads are narrow with dense vegetation right to the edge of the roadway. The greatest risk in this area comes from the intermingling of forest vegetation with residential structures and roadways.</p>	<p>This area contains one motel business establishment. The Gordon's Ferry Road leads to a popular river access point, which historically, was the site of Gordon's Ferry.</p>		

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
d. Downriver/Hwy 96 Extension	<p>This area begins at the Little Grider Creek Bridge and extends along 96 to include the residences on Chamber's Flat and the Benjamin Creek neighborhood.</p> <p>Residences here are a mixture of clusters and individual structures.</p> <p>Chamber's Flat, west of 96 is largely open field.</p> <p>The Benjamin Creek neighborhood residences are scattered and generally have vegetation in close proximity to the structures.</p> <p>The greatest risk in this area comes from the intermingling of forest vegetation with residential structures and roadways.</p>	<p>This area contains the wastewater treatment facility for the Happy Camp sewer system, the community drop box dumpsite, and the home yard for Crocker Logging.</p>		
Klamath River	Information not yet available			

COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

(High, Medium, Low)

Area at Risk	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Structural Ignitability	Firefighting Capability	Access	Overall Risk
Seiad Valley (4 communities identified below)						
a. Core Area-	High	High	High	High	High	High
b. Walker/Grider Creek extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
c. Upriver/Highway 96 Extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
d. Downriver/Highway 96 Extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
Orleans/Somes Bar (6 Communities identified below)						
a. Orleans Valley proper	High	High	High	High	High	High
b. Delaney sub-division	High	High	High	High	High	High
c. Karuk housing	High	High	High	High	High	High
d. Red Cap neighborhood	High	High	High	High	High	High
e. Thunder Mountain Lane	High	High	High	High	High	High
f. Ten Eyck Mine Road	High	High	High	High	High	High
Happy Camp (4 Communities identified below)						
a. Core Area	High	High	High	High	High	High
b. Indian Creek Extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
c. Upriver/Hwy 96 Extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
d. Downriver/Hwy 96 Extension	High	High	High	High	High	High
Klamath River						

OVERALL COMMUNITY PRIORITY

(High, Medium, Low)

Community, Structure, or Area at Risk	Overall Risk	Community Value	Cultural Value	Overall Priority
Seiad Valley (4 communities identified below)				
a. Core Area-	High	High	High	High
b. Walker/Grider Creek extension	High	High	High	High
c. Upriver/Highway 96 Extension	High	High	High	High
d. Downriver/Highway 96 Extension	High	High	High	High
Orleans/Somes Bar (6 Communities identified below)				
a. Orleans Valley proper	High	High	High	High
b. Delaney sub-division	High	High	High	High
c. Karuk housing	High	High	High	High
d. Red Cap neighborhood	High	High	High	High
e. Thunder Mountain Lane	High	High	High	High
f. Ten Eyck Mine Road	High	High	High	High
Happy Camp (4 Communities identified below)				
a. Core Area	High	High	High	High
b. Indian Creek Extension	High	High	High	High
c. Upriver/Hwy 96 Extension	High	High	High	High
d. Downriver/Hwy 96 Extension	High	High	High	High
Klamath River				

COMMUNITY HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES

See Action Plan

Area at Risk	Project Type Shaded fuel break, defensible space	Treatment prescribed fire, thinning from below, commercial thinning, sanitation- salvage, etc.	Overall Priority High, Medium, Low
Seiad Valley (4 communities identified below)			
a. Core Area-			
b. Walker/Grider Creek extension			
c. Upriver/Highway 96 Extension			
d. Downriver/Highway 96 Extension			
Orleans/Somes Bar (6 Communities identified below)			
a. Orleans Valley proper			
b. Delaney sub-division			
c. Karuk housing			
d. Red Cap neighborhood			
e. Thunder Mountain Lane			
f. Ten Eyck Mine Road			
Happy Camp (4 Communities identified below)			
a. Core Area			
b. Indian Creek Extension			
c. Upriver/Hwy 96 Extension			
d. Downriver/Hwy 96 Extension			
Klamath River			

ACTION PLAN

Seiad Valley

Initial analysis indicated that the greater Seiad Valley area, the area presently protected by the Seiad Valley Volunteer Fire Department, was in desperate need of almost all measures that could be initiated to improve safety from wildfires. Of primary importance was the need for a dependable water supply closely followed by the need for fuels reduction and formation of a safe perimeter around private property. Also, there was a pressing need for gathering information on existing residences and formulating a data base for use by fire fighting agencies in order to obtain data on conditions around the various homes or businesses. Along with this was the need to identify location of residences and driveways.

The most likely way to be able to achieve the necessary actions was identified as obtaining funding through available grant sources and through close collaboration with the local Forest Service office.

Future Projects

The SFSC has expressed plans to proceed into the fuels reduction phase of improving wildfire safety as soon as phase II of the Water Supply Project is complete. Fuels reduction will be coordinated with the Happy Camp Ranger District of Klamath National Forest. The HCRD has expressed the intention to establish a Fire Safe Corridor adjacent to the boundary between Forest Land and Private Land. The following sequence of work areas has been discussed with Forest Service Personnel and will proceed providing funding can be made available.

- a- Private property north and west of Seiad Creek along Seiad Creek Road, including Seiad Oaks.

- b- Private Property south and east of Seiad Creek.

- c- Private property in the Grider/Walker Creek area.

- d- Private Property in the Thompson Creek area.

Other peripheral areas will be included as work progresses.

SFSC does not anticipate hiring a clearing crew with which to accomplish the fuels reduction work. It is the intent of this Fire Safe Council to hire existing crews already in the general area such as the crew maintained by the Happy Camp Fire Safe Council or the California Conservation Crew if available.

Happy Camp

This section outlines the current HCFSC thinking on priorities and projects. There has been considerable collaboration with the KNF, HCRD, the People for the U.S.A., the HCVFD, and the KTC in the formation of these ideas.

Priority

The following factors are key items in identifying high priority needs and projects in the Happy Camp community:

- a.1 - Significantly improve conditions that might be life threatening such as dead-end streets with hazardous fuel conditions or residence/facilities with hazardous fuels immediately downslope.
- a.2 - Protect community infrastructure facilities - access, water, communication, power, emergency service facilities, and schools.
- a.3 - Protect multiple residences, businesses, and/or infrastructure facilities.
- a.4 - Contribute to a secure perimeter around the community.
- a.5 - Support and/or contribute to efforts in-place or planned by collaborating agencies/individuals/organizations such as HCRD's Happy Camp Fire Protection Strategy, etc.

The following factors are key items in identifying moderate to high priority needs and projects in the Happy Camp community:

- b.1. - Demonstrate sound, effective treatment and/or management of vegetation and fuels to provide a fire safe setting.
- b.2. - Support and/or assist property owners in creating or maintaining fire safe conditions on their property. Activities range from partially treating their property during FSC activities to providing written material to making verbal presentations at community functions or giving on-site advice.
- b.3. - Provide employment to community members.

Orleans/Somes Bar

This section outlines key project information for the Orleans/Somes Bar Action Plan.

Topic	Sub-Topic	Action
Education		
	Fire Safe Information	Disseminate most current fire safe information to the community as it becomes available. This information may include: CalFIRE regulations, FSC brochures, USFS regulations, NCCAQMD regulations, educational videos, etc.
	Workshops/Trainings	Host workshops and trainings to provide landowners with skills and information regarding prescribed burning, fuels reduction, defensible space, fire safe building techniques, and emergency response.
	Conferences and Symposia	Host conferences and symposia to convene scientists, researchers, agencies, practitioners and residents to create common understanding of research needs and management options.
	Outreach to Regulatory Agencies	Work with regulatory agencies, insurance agencies and others to continue a dialogue about how current and proposed regulations affect federal, state, and local landowners' ability to effectively manage fuels on their lands.
	"Red Truck Program"	Institute "Red Truck Program" whereby the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department will visit neighborhoods to educate landowners and residents about defensible space, access and emergency response issues.
	K-12 Fire Safe Education	Outreach to area students from elementary through high school to educate them about fire safety, fire ecology and fire use. Utilize multimedia including physical props (stump cuts, etc.), PowerPoint Presentations, and field trips.
Planning and Coordination		
	Meetings	Coordinate meetings every other month to address community fire safety and fire preparedness issues, fuel reduction planning, and foster collaboration amongst stakeholders.

	Map Firelines and Fuelbreaks	Develop a GIS map of existing firelines and fuelbreaks, with specific notes on current condition, past effectiveness, and unique attributes, such as land ownership and landowner cooperation. Maps will be made available to USFS Incident Command during fire suppression activities.
	Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Complete the Orleans/Somes Bar CWPP for use in fire safety and fire preparedness planning. Include detailed plans for every neighborhood in the planning area.
	Fuels Reduction on Public Property MOU	Create a Memorandum of Understanding with the USFS and Karuk Tribe to allow for landowners to accomplish fuel reduction on adjacent public lands to ensure defensible space of homes and outbuildings.
	Update Critical Info and Fire Protection Surveys (RedZONE)	Continue to conduct RedZONE surveys on properties within the planning area for use in fire prevention and fire suppression efforts.
	Orleans Fuels Reduction Partnership	Convene and facilitate a partnership to plan and prioritize stewardship projects and other projects to address fuels reduction across the landscape. Use this as an educational forum to evaluate past projects, create monitoring goals, discuss policy, and promote consensus rather than adversarial actions.
	Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans	Develop Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and OVFD/FSC/Community/Tribe. Plans would identify appropriate community liaisons to disseminate information between USFS Incident Command and neighborhoods within the planning area.
Fuels Reduction		
	Defensible Space	Implement fuels treatment around homes, community infrastructure, and other assets at risk to create defensible space (at least 100' radius around structure) throughout the service area.
	Emergency Access Routes	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized emergency access/egress routes.
	Residential Property Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized property boundaries, on public, private, and tribal lands.
	Reasonable Control Features	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on ridge roads, existing firelines, midslope roads, ridge trails, ridges, midslope trails, rivers and creeks that can function as reasonable control features within the WUI.

	1/4 Mile Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized property boundaries within the WUI on public, private and tribal lands.
	Extended WUI Areas	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized extended WUI areas adjacent to identified neighborhoods regardless of ownership.
	Reasonable Control Features Outside of the WUI	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized reasonable control features outside of the WUI.
	Maintenance	Maintain existing shaded fuelbreaks through prescribed burning, mechanical (following blowdown or snowdown), and follow-up manual treatments.
Policy		
	Wildland Fire Use	Facilitate dialogue amongst the USFS and stakeholders to expedite completion and acceptance of the the Six Rivers Fire Management Plan, which will allow for Wildland Fire Use on the SRNF.
	Fuels Reduction in Riparian Areas	Work with regulatory agencies to allow for needed fuels reduction treatments in riparian areas, while ensuring resource protection
	FACA	Encourage open and inclusive public process in the planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration and maintenance projects.
	Air Quality Restrictions	Work with North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD), and others to reduce restrictions on prescribed burning within the planning area.
	Secure Rural Schools and Self-Determination Act	Work with policy groups to support Title II and Title III funding to counties.
	Tribal Forests Protection Act	Support the Karuk Tribe and other tribes within the planning area in developing and implementing proposals and projects under the TFPA authority.
	Carbon Credits	Increase support for policy research on the economic value of ecological services provided by trees and forests (eg. Carbon credits, water yield credits).
	Enforcement of Labor Regulations for Contractual Forestworkers	Ensure that contractors to the federal government on our National Forests are complying with existing labor laws through stronger enforcement and or third party monitoring.

	Sustainable Funding for Fuels Reduction, Workforce Training	Promote the creation of an ecosystem workforce through training and apprenticeship programs that provide skilled workers to ongoing and newly developed jobs in forest restoration and management.
	Firewood Gathering	Revise firewood gathering regulations to allow for felling and use of dead standing trees in identified locations (along critical access/egress routes, etc). Allow for firewood utilization of snowdown/blowdown trees blocking USFS roads.
	Insurability of Homes with Defensible Space	Work with insurance companies to ensure that residents in the planning area are eligible for fire insurance.

Utilization

	Alternative Forest Products	Facilitate the sustainable development and marketing of alternative forest products, in particular products that are byproducts of the fuels reduction industry.
	Biomass Utilization	Develop a biomass utilization plan for the planning area. Conduct outreach and education to all stakeholders to increase opportunities for collaborative efforts.
	Small Diameter Wood Products	Facilitate the sustainable development and marketing of small diameter wood products, in particular products that are byproducts of the fuels reduction industry. Outreach to regional entities who have succeeded in developing small diameter wood products.

Fire Protection

Orleans/Somes Bar
Emergency Response
Book

Finalize and maintain Orleans/Somes Bar
Emergency Response Book with current
information.

Evacuation

Work with law enforcement, CDF, SRNF, and
OVFD to update (where necessary) and educate
residents on evacuation options for their
neighborhood. Explore development of alternate
evacuation routes. Incorporate changes into
emergency response book.

Infrastructure

	Orleans Volunteer Fire Department Support	Maintain and Support our local fire & rescue organization, the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, to meet community needs. This includes procurement of necessary equipment, fundraising through events and grantwriting, and member and volunteer recruitment.
	Update Communication System	

	Water Storage	Initiate program to place water storage tanks at strategic locations to provide adequate water for fire suppression efforts. Identify water storage needs by neighborhood, then prioritize needs. Support efforts to provide more municipal water storage for the town of Orleans.
	Emergency Access/Egress Routes	Keep emergency access roads driveable for emergency vehicles, through volunteer and grant funded fuels reduction work, and coordination with stakeholders.
Research and Monitoring		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Develop Implementation Monitoring Plan	
	Develop CWPP Monitoring Plan	

CAL FIRE IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAPS

WUI Areas

Emergency Access Routes

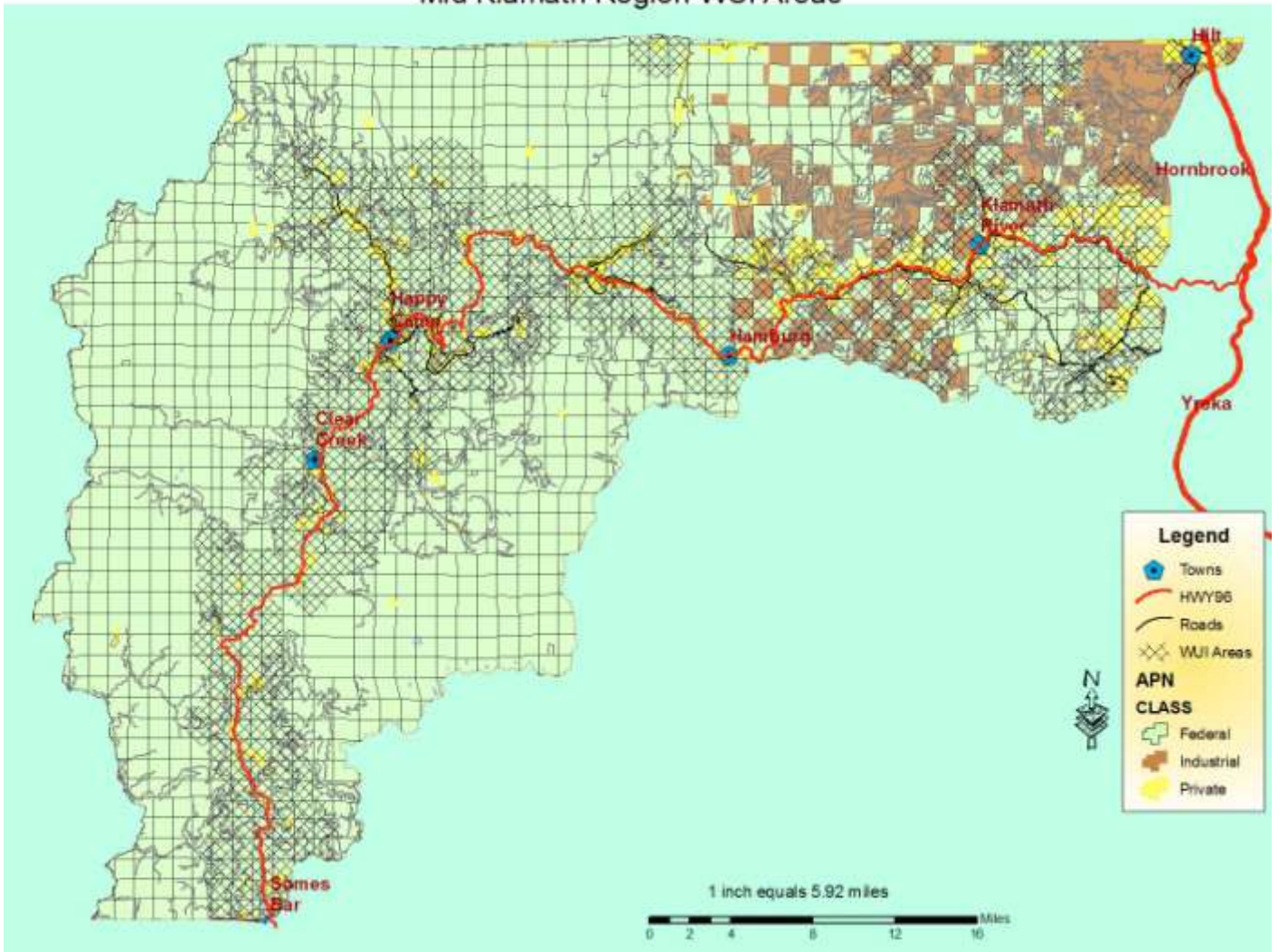
Fire History

Fire Starts

Fire Regime Condition Class

Tanker Fill Sites

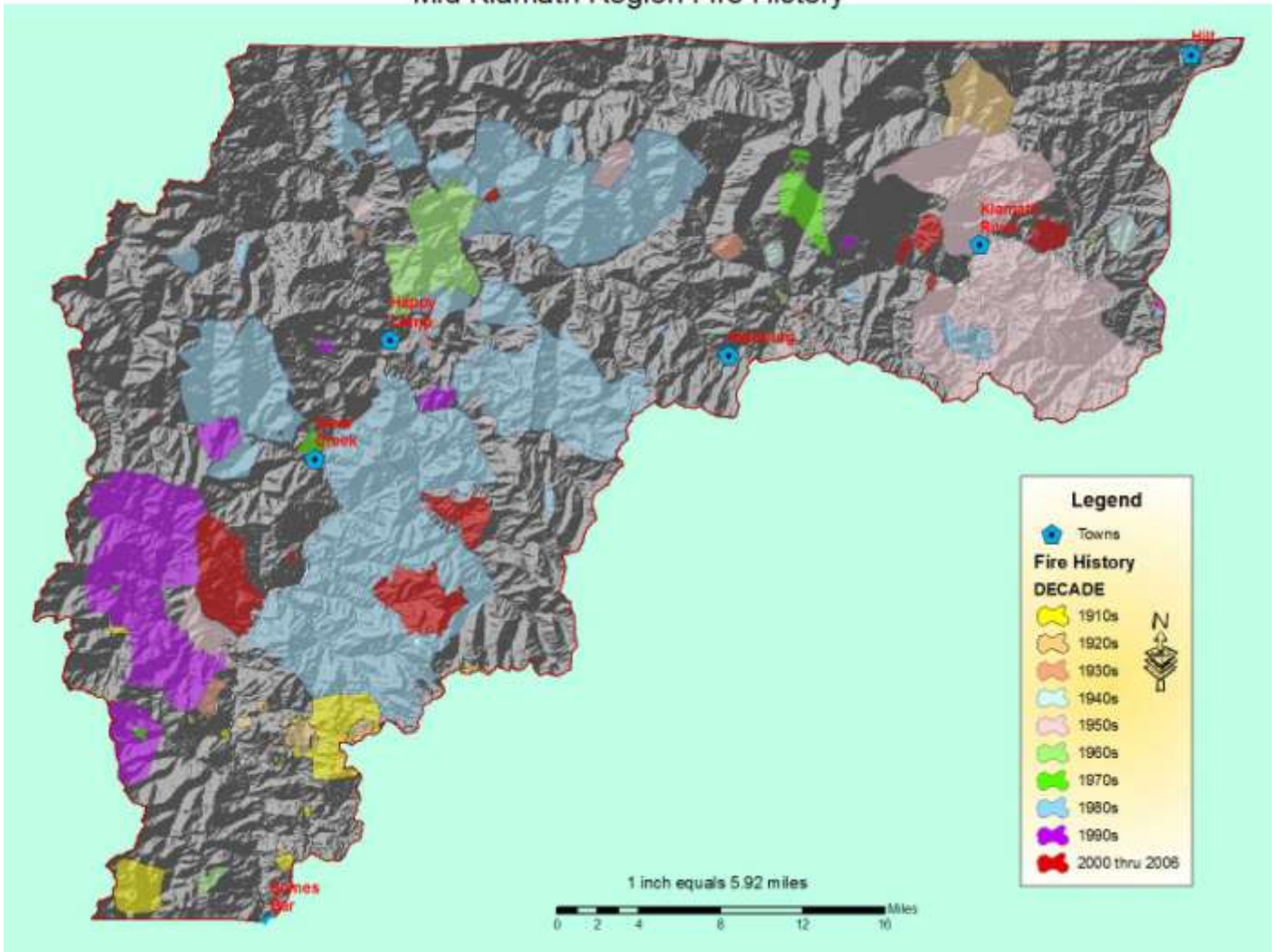
Mid Klamath Region WUI Areas



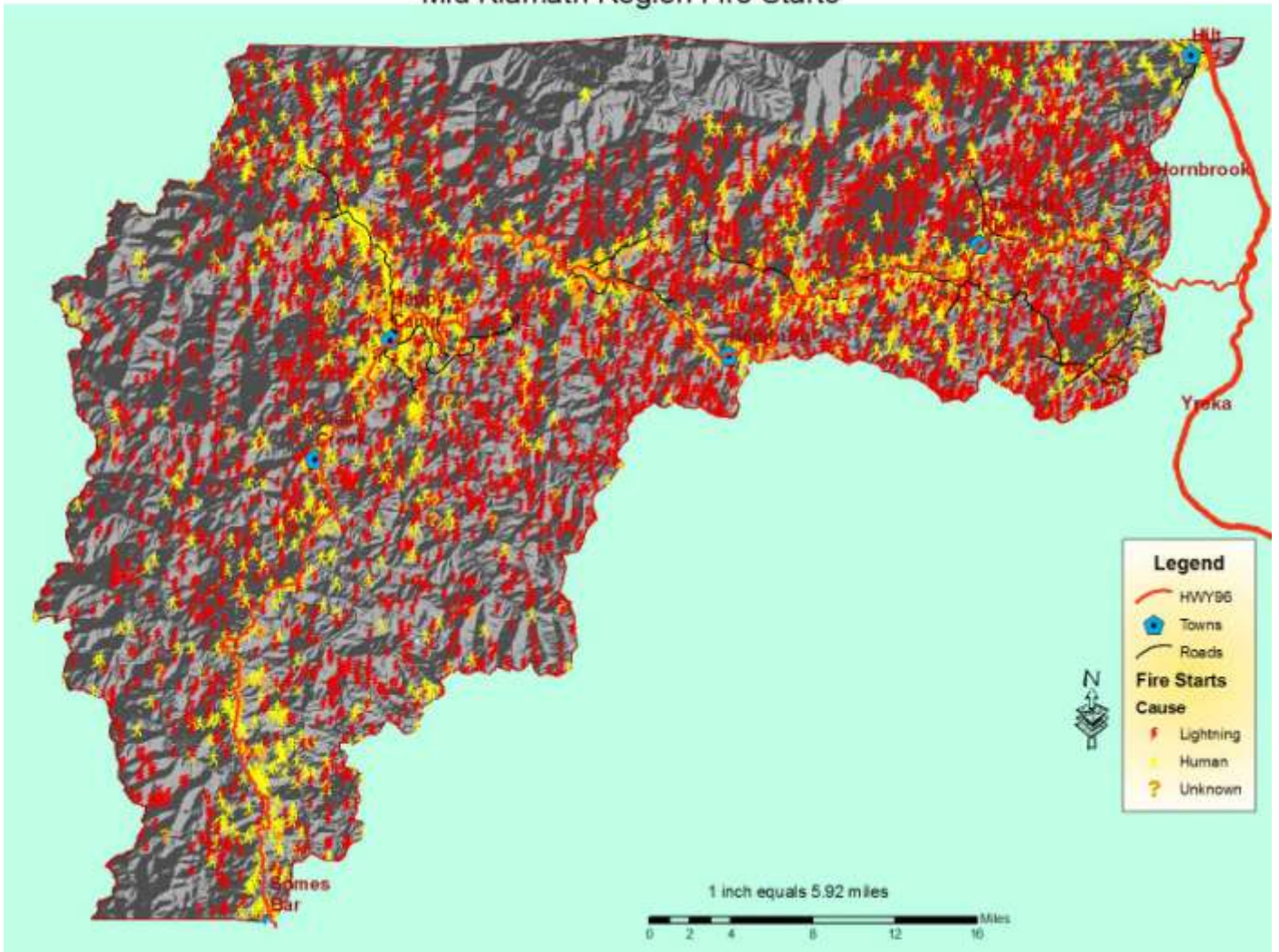
Mid Klamath Region Emergency Access Routes



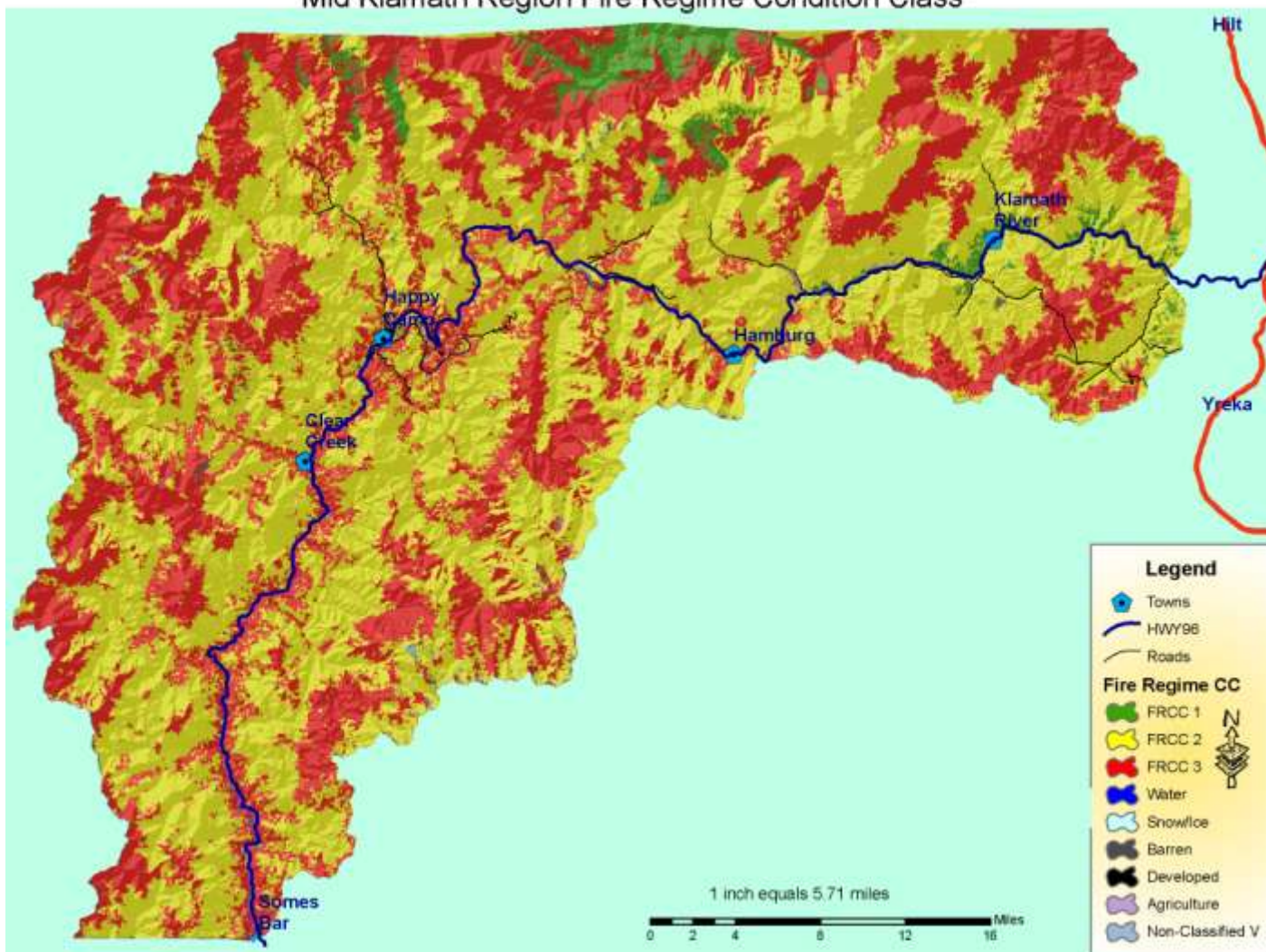
Mid Klamath Region Fire History



Mid Klamath Region Fire Starts



Mid Klamath Region Fire Regime Condition Class



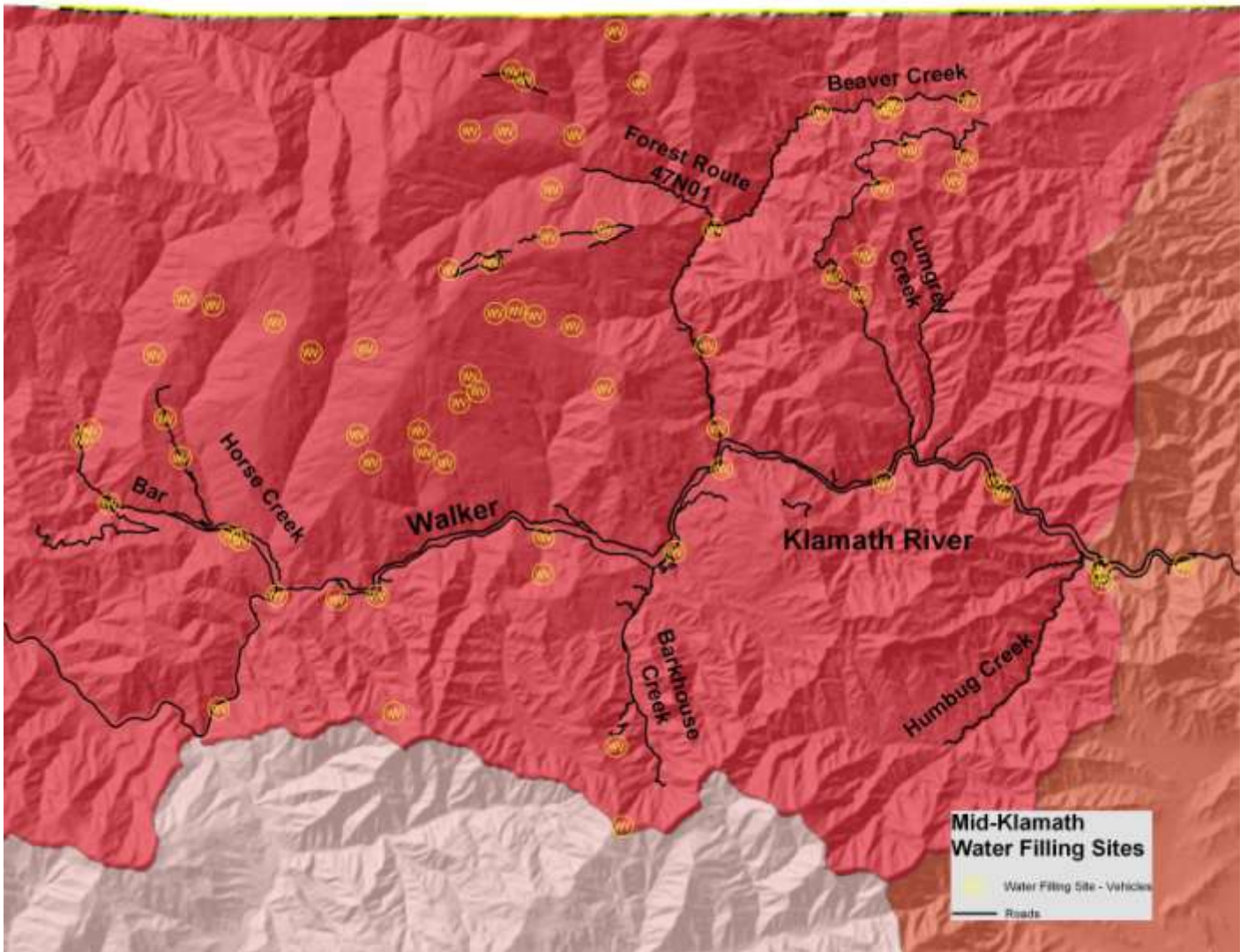


Figure 9: Mid-Klamath Tanker Fill Sites

SAFETY ZONES

EVACUATION SITES

Families

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Happy Camp Elementary	Physical Address: 114 Park Way 96039	Happy Camp	Jeri Holmes, District Superintendent	Day:493-2267 Eve:496-3279 W/E:496-3279	370	Yes (25)	Full	Multipurpose room. Folding tables and chairs.
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 467 96039		Richard Hahn, Head Custodian	Day:493-2267 Eve:493-2815 W/E:493-2815				
YES	Happy Camp High School	Physical Address: 234 Indian Creek 96039	Happy Camp	Ruth Bain, Secretary	Day:493-2697 Eve:493-2989 W/E:493-2989	400	Yes (25)	Partial	Available kitchen fac in Home Eco. Gym - showers and limited back up generator (Sheriff's off has plan for sch).
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 437 96039		Frank Sanchez, Head Maintenance	Day:493-2697 Eve:496-3330 W/E:496-3330				
YES	Assembly of God	Physical Address: 727 Indian Meadows Rd 96039	Happy Camp	Pastor Bill Estes	Day:493-2630	50	Yes	No	Tables, chairs, 2 restrooms,
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 525 96039		or wife, Sherry	Eve:493-2630 W/E:493-2630				

Adults/Elderly & Invalid

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Dutra Guest House	Physical Address: 170 N. 8th 96064	Montague	Lynelle Dutra	Day: 459-3266 Eve: 459-3266 W/E:459-3266	**	**	Full	** Determined by Available Beds

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Laurel Crest Manor	Physical Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067	Mt Shasta	Dan Dimapilis	Day:926-5410 Eve:926-5410 W/E:926-5410	*	*	Full	* Depends on Availability of Space
		Mailing Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067							
YES	Shasta Healthcare	Physical Address: 3550 Churn Crrek Rd. 96002	Redding	Jeremy Pantovich	Day:530/222-3630 Eve:530/222-3630 W/E:530/222-3630	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
		Mailing Address: 3550 Churn Crrek Rd. 96002							
YES	Northern California Rehab. Hospital	Physical Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001	Redding	Chris Jones, Administrator	Day:530/246-9000 Eve:530/246-9000 W/E:530/246-9000	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. NO LONG TERM CARE. * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
		Mailing Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001							
YES	SunBridge Care & Rehabilitation for Weed	Physical Address: 445 Park 96094	Weed	Betty Groton, Administrator	Day:938-4429 Eve:926-6884 * W/E:244-4803	5		Full	Care Center * 90% of weekends at 926-6884
		Mailing Address: 445 Park 96094		Loretta Healy, Director of Nursing	Day:938-4429 Eve:435-2283 W/E:435-2283				
				Lynnette Jasmer, Business Office Manager	Day:938-4429 Eve:235-4391 W/E:235-4391				
				Jason Aquila, Maintenance Supervisor	Day: 938-4429 Eve:938-4297 W/E:938-4297				

Animals

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
NO	Larry & Frances Stidham	Physical Address: Dogs: 321 Payne Lane Yreka, CA 96097 Horses: 10004 So. Hwy. 99 Grenada, CA or 11820 & 11822 Old Hwy 99 Grenada, CA <i>Mailing Address:</i> P.O. Box 308 Yreka, CA 96097	Gazelle	Larry & Frances Stidham	Day:842-4161 Eve:842-3268 24-Hr: 1-800-827-9500				Call first. They will put animals up--have room for horses and have capability of making cages for dogs on-site. They would be willing to help with dog food. Areas: Yreka, Grenada, Gazelle, Hornbrook, Ft.Jones, Montague.
				Mary Stidham	Day: 842-4161 Eve and 24 Hrs: 1-800-827-9500				
NO	Rescue Ranch - Animals	Physical Address: 4400 Black Mt Rd 96064 Mailing Address:	Montague	Dan Viera	Day: 459-0653 Eve: 459-0653 W/E:459-0653				Takes in dogs
NO	Siskiyou Humane Society, Inc.	Physical Address: 1208 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd 96067 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 484 96067	Mt Shasta	Cathy Chastain	Day:926-4052 Eve: W/E:				Animal Pound
NO	Siskiyou Co Animal Control	Physical Address: 550 Foothill Dr 96097	Yreka	Ron Fisher	Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve: 841-1596 W/E:841-1596	**			Animal Control Shelter

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
		Mailing Address: 525 Foothill Dr 96097		Terry Layton	Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve:842-4876 W/E:842-4876 Cell:530/598-6803				
NO	Loving Care Pet Motel	Physical Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097 Mailing Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097	Yreka	L.S. Friedman	Day:842-5710 Eve:459-5732 W/E:459-5732	**			Animal Motel

TRANSPORTATION

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	AREA	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
YES	Happy Camp Elementary	Physical Address: 114 Park Way 96039	Happy Camp	Happy Camp	Jeri Holmes, District Superintendent	Day:493-2267 Eve:496-3279 W/E:496-3279	3 @ 72 pass 1 @ 22 pass Total = 238 pass
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 467 96039			Richard Hanh, Head Custodian	Day:493-2267 Eve:493-2815 W/E:493-2815	
YES	Happy Camp High School	Physical Address: 234 Indian Creek 96039	Happy Camp	Happy Camp	Ruth Bain, Secretary	Day:493-2697 Eve:493-2989 W/E:493-2989	2 @ 72 pass 2 @ 35 pass Total = 214 pass A component of Siskiyou Union HS District
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 437 96039			SUHSD Trans. Dept.	Day:926-3006 Eve: W/E:	
YES	Hornbrook Elementary	Physical Address: 15430 Oregon Rd 96044	Hornbrook	Hornbrook	George Patti, Head Custodian	Day:475-3598 Eve:475-3508 W/E:475-3508	1 Bus @ 34 Pass 1 Bus @ 44 Pass Total = 78 Pass
		Mailing Address: P.O. Box 169 96044			Barbara Kirk, Board President	Day:475-3818 Eve:475-3818 W/E:475-3818	
YES	Forks of Salmon Elementary	Physical Address: 15616 Salmon River Rd 96031	Forks of Salmon	Down River	Betty Ann Hanaver, Administrative Asst.	Day:462-4762 Eve:462-4764 W/E:462-4764	1 Bus @ 15 pass 2 Vans @ 9 pass (not wheelchair accessible) TOTAL=33 pass
		Mailing Address: Same			Stephen Gunther, Pres/Bd of Trustees	Day:4672-4674 Eve:467-4674 W/E:467-4674	
YES	Junction Elementary	Physical Address: 98821 Hwy 96 95568	Somes Bar	Down River	Sheila Anderson, Chief Administrator	Day:469-3373 Eve:462-4618 W/E:462-4618	1 Bus @ 35 pass (not wheelchair accessible)
		Mailing Address: Same			Frank Fischl, Custodian	Day:469-3485 Eve:469-3485 W/E:469-3485	
YES	Klamath River Elementary	Physical Address: 30438 Walker Rd 96050	Horse Creek	Down River	Beverly Murleen, Secretary	Day:496-3406 Eve:496-3691 W/E:496-3691	1 Bus @ 64 pass 1 Bus @ 65 pass Total = 129 pass
		Mailing Address:			Nadine Bideler,	Day:496-3406	

	30438 Walker Rd 96050		Lead Teacher	Eve:496-3386 W/E:496-3386	
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